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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/513,554	02/25/2000	Awele Ndili	24286-702	6732
21971	7590	01/30/2006	EXAMINER	
WILSON SONSINI GOODRICH & ROSATI 650 PAGE MILL ROAD PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1050			NGUYEN, THANH T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2144	

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/513,554	NDILI ET AL.
	Examiner Tammy T. Nguyen	Art Unit 2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 October 2005 .

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1, 2 and 4-13 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-13 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 February 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 10/2/200 .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____ .



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Detailed Office Action

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 28, 2005 has been entered.
2. Claims 1, 2, 4-13 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1,2, and 4-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patricia A. Landgren., (hereinafter Landgren) U.S. Patent No. 6,115, 754 and Schwartz et al., (hereinafter Schwartz) U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 754 in view of Bolnick et al., (hereinafter Bolnick) U.S. Patent N0.5,838,317.

5. As to claim 1, Landgren teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for retrieving web-based content from a plurality of sites on the Internet, the system comprising: a terminal coupleable to the Internet (Fig.1A, terminal 118, 120, and 122 coupled to interntet); and

an engine module accessible on the Internet to receive configuration information from the terminal (Fig.2B, shows configuration from the terminal “user interface 264”),

wherein the engine module selects a network event from a plurality of sites on the Internet operating under a first language using the user defined configuration information in accordance with selected criteria by a user for each particular site, and converts all of the selected web-based content from each Internet site the first language into a second language before operating under the second language, operating under the second language in accordance with the specified user-defined configuration information (col.1, line 65 to col.5, line 10, and col.6, lines 15-27). But Langren does not teach signaling the web-based content from each Internet site to an end device. However, Schwartz teaches signaling the web-based content from each Internet site to an end device (col.10, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Land-grant and Schwartz to have the signals the web-based content from each Internet site to an end device because it would have an

efficient system that can provide generating electrical impulse or analog or audio tone that is a change in voltage to trigger an event. Also Langren, and Schwartz do not explicitly teach an automatically fetch. However, Bolnick teaches an automatically fetch (see col.7, lines 19-45, and col.12, lines 29-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Bolnick into the computer system of Langren to have an automatically because it would have provided To load an instruction or piece of data from memory into a CPU's register.

6. As to claim 2, Landgren teach the invention as claimed, wherein the engine module converts the web-based content from an HTML language to a wireless language (col.5, lines 1-10).

7. As to claim 4, Landgren teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the engine module converts the web-based content into the second language based on configuration information that specifies a type of end device (col.4, line 65 to col.5, line 15).

8. As to claim 5, Landgren teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the terminal includes a user-interface that allows an end user to specify configuration information (Fig.2B, shows configuration from the terminal “user interface 264”).

9. As to claim 6, Lauer teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the engine module converts the web-based content into the second language based on configuration information that specifies a type of end device selected from a group consisting of a cell phone, a PCS type device, a pager, and a wireless handheld computer (Fig.1B).

10. As to claim 7, Lauer teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the engine module converts the web-based content from the first language into the second language and a third

language (col.4, line 65 to col.5, line 15). But Langren does not teach signaling the web-based content to an end device. However, Schwartz teaches signaling the web-based content to an end device (col.10, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Land-grant and Schwartz to have the signals the web-based content to the end device because it would have an efficient system that can provide generating electrical impulse or analog or audio tone that is a change in voltage to trigger an event.

11. As to claim 8, Lauer teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the engine module converts the web-based content into the second language based on configuration information that specifies a type of end device selected from a group consisting of a cell phone, a PCS type device, a pager, and a wireless handheld computer (Fig.1B).

12. As to claim 9, Lauer teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for retrieving a web-based content from a plurality of sites on a Internet, the system comprising: a terminal couple able to the Internet (Fig.1A, terminal 118, 120, and 122 coupled to interntet);

an engine accessible on the Internet to receive user defined configuration information from the terminal, the engine selecting web-based content from a group of preselected the sites on the internet using the configuration information in according with selected criteria by a user for each particular site (col.1, line 65 to col.5, line 10, and col.6, lines 15-27). But Langren does not teach signaling the web-based content to end device accordance with the specified user-defined configuration information. However, Schwartz teaches signaling the web-based content to end device accordance with the specified user-defined configuration information (col.10, lines 25-

35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Landgren and Schwartz to have the signals the web-based content to the end device because it would have an efficient system that can provide generating electrical impulse or analog or audio tone that is a change in voltage to trigger an event. Also Langren, and Schwartz do not explicitly teach an automatically fetch. However, Bolnick teaches an automatically fetch, fetch from each of the preselected sites (see col.7, lines 19-45, and col.12, lines 29-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Bolnick into the computer system of Langren to have an automatically because it would have provided To load an instruction or piece of data from memory into a CPU's register.

13. As to claim 10, Lauer teaches the invention as claimed, wherein a first site in the plurality of sites operates under a first language, a second site operates under an second language, and the engine accesses the first site and the second site to retrieve web-based content, converts the retrieved web-based content to a wireless language for a wireless end device (col.1, line 65 to col.5, line 10, and col.6, lines 15-27). But Langren does not teach signaling the web-based content to an end device. However, Schwartz teaches signaling the web-based content to an end device (col.10, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Land-grant and Schwartz to have the signals the web-based content to the end device because it would have an efficient system that can provide generating electrical impulse or analog or audio tone that is a change in voltage to trigger an event.

14. As to claim 11, Landgren does not explicitly teach the engine retrieves a first email from the first site, and a second email from the second site, and signals a notification to the end device notifying an end user of the terminal of the first and second email. However, Schwartz teaches engine retrieves a first email from the first site, and a second email from the second site, and signals a notification to the end device notifying an end user of the terminal of the first and second email. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Landgren and Schwartz to have engine retrieves a first and second email from first and second site because it would utilize and convenient communications system that has a processor or portion of a program that determines how the program manages and manipulates data.

15. As to claim 12, Laura teaches a system for retrieving a web event from the Internet, the system comprising:

a terminal coupled to the Internet (Fig.1A, terminal 118, 120, and 122 coupled to interntet), the terminal being able to receive user defined configuration information entered by an end user (Fig.2B, shows configuration from the terminal “user interface 264”);
an end device operable under a selected wireless language (col.5, lines 1-10);
an engine module accessible to the Internet to receive the user defined configuration information from the terminal, the engine module selecting web-based content from multiple web sites using the user defined configuration information in accordance with selected criteria by a user for each particular web site, wherein the engine module is capable of converting the web-based content into the selected wireless language and then signals all of the web-based content to the end device in accordance with the specified user-defined configuration information (col.1,

line 65 to col.5, line 10, and col.6, lines 15-27). But Langren does not teach signaling the web-based content to an end device. However, Schwartz teaches signaling the web-based content to an end device (col.10, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Land-grant and Schwartz to have the signals the web-based content to the end device because it would have an efficient system that can provide generating electrical impulse or analog or audio tone that is a change in voltage to trigger an event. Also Langren, and Schwartz do not explicitly teach an automatically fetch, fetched form the multiple web sites. However, Bolnick teaches an automatically fetch, fetched form the multiple web sites (see col.7, lines 19-45, and col.12, lines 29-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Bolnick into the computer system of Langren to have an automatically because it would have provided To load an instruction or piece of data from memory into a CPU's register.

16. As to claim 13, Schwartz teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the end device is a wireless phone, and end user specifies a phone number of the wireless phone to the terminal to allow the engine module to signal the web-based content to the wireless phone (Fig.1B).

Response to Arguments

17. Applicants argue that Landgren does not teach automatically fetched the content from server. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Langren does teach automatically fetched the content from server 'cause in the prior art doe not

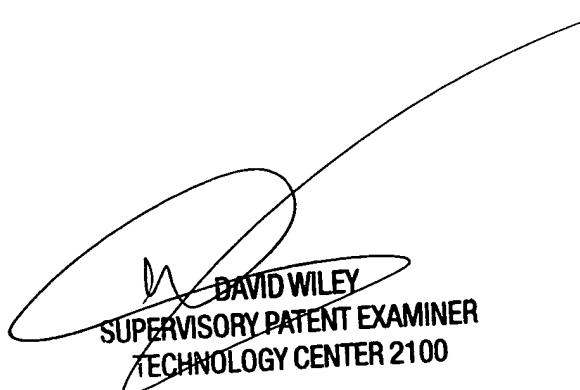
mention about manually fetches the files content from server.

Conclusion

18. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(571) 272-3929**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.

If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this instant application, please send it to **(703) 872-9306**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, David Wiley, may be reached at **(571) 272-3923**.

TTN
January 15, 2006



A handwritten signature of "DAVID WILEY" is written over a printed title. The title reads "SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER" on the first line and "TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100" on the second line, both in capital letters.